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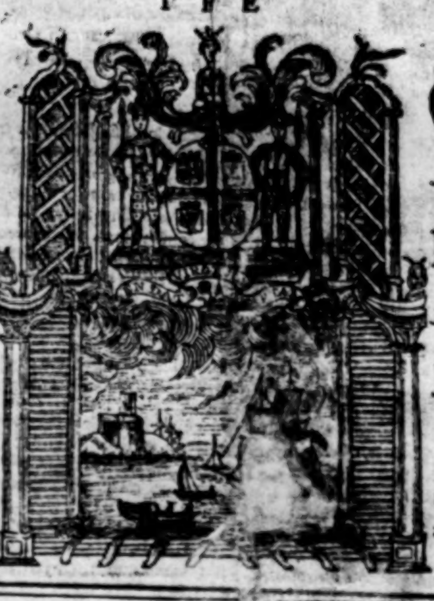

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WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

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To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I HAVE *received a* LETTER *from my* BROTHER, *a ſoldier in* Ireland; *he was juſt about to embark with his corps for* Boſton. *I beg you will put this* ANSWER *in your gazette; it will get ſooner to hand ſo than in any other way, and indeed I know no other way by which I can anſwer his letter. Colonel* P----n *allows me to ſay, that, if you will inſert it, he will conſider it as a favour done to himſelf. One of the* Boſton *printers will, it may be, inſert it in his paper alſo, and then I ſhall be ſure of its reaching my brother. As I am but a mean ſcholar, be pleaſed to correct my ſpelling, and mend my phraſes. I am, ſir, your moſt humble ſervant, to command,* &c.

DEAR BROTHER,

YOUR promiſe of coming to *America* is of ſeveral years ſtanding. I expected your arrival with deſire, but little did I expect you to come as a ſoldier, to ruin the only aſylum left in the world for the poor of *Britain* and *Ireland.* You know why I left *Ireland*; you ſaw the miſerable ſituation of my family, by a riſe in my rent *to the double* of what was paid before, and by the encloſure of the *only ground* where I could graze my few cattle; you ſaw the numerous companions of my miſery ſpoiled, inſulted, and abuſed, like myſelf; you ſaw our departure from our native country. With tears in your eyes, you foretold your future neceſſity of following us as ſoon as your leaſe ſhould be expired. We croſſed the ocean; we travelled far into the wilderneſs, the lands nigher the ſea-ſhore being already occupied. We got a plenty of good land almoſt for nothing, though *now* the caſe, to a new comer, is ſomewhat altered, becauſe this country is to be oppreſſed in every manner. The firſt difficulties overcome, we lived, for a time, as happily as could be deſired; I was aſtoniſhed to find myſelf among many of my old acquaintance; at court and at meeting I ſeemed returned to *Ireland* among my friends and relations.

This happy ſtate was interrupted laſt year by an *Indian* war. Thoſe *Indians* kill women and children, and burn houſes. It pleaſed God to bleſs our arms; our countrymen acquired honour; our *chief* gave an example of ſingular prudence. His *brother,* one of the braveſt and worthieſt men in the world, lieutenant of our neighbouring county of *Auguſta,* fell in the action. They are the ſons of an *Iriſhman.* You have heard of the family, by name LEWIS. But ſome of our countrymen who fell, and others, who ſurvive, the worthy *lieutenant of Auguſta* eſteemed his equals, in military merit, when he was alive; for he was very modeſt. The *Virginians,* from below the mountains, fought and bled freely in the common cauſe. We acknowledge it with pleaſure, and mayhap may return the favour a hundred fold, ere two years elapſe.

Well, now *you,* who are not ſavages, but our own blood, *you* come to reduce us to a worſe ſituation than we were in in *Ireland*; you come, like the *Indians,* to take the lives, and embitter the days, of inoffenſive people.

The *lords,* and the *landholders in general,* have made a *Hell* for poor people in *Britain* and *Ireland.* Rather than be *damned,* in this world, to ſupport *their pride* and *their vices,* we forſook our unhappy country. Is there no part of the globe in which a poor man can be ſecure from their vexations? Now their deſign is to make a *Hell* of *North America,* that poor people may inceſſantly labour on their eſtates as a matter of leſs trouble to ſtay and be *damned there* than to come *here* to be *damned* as effectually. Such are their meaſures to enable them to live riotouſly, and to debauch young women, *vile wretches as they are, however dignified!* and in ſuch meaſures the *Britiſh* poor ſhall be inſtruments! What meanneſs! what blindneſs!

But there is a man in our parts who leads a life like none of his neighbours; he paſſes his days among his books in ſolitude, and though he might, he will not, accept the little honours of his country. When tired of books he recurs to his garden, where he plants his flowers, ſows and weeds his lettuce, collects his ſeeds, and prunes his plumb trees. You may ſee him dance, ſing, laugh, and, of late, ſometimes weep, by himſelf. Approach, and you will hear him often converſe with a man, or an angel, called SIDNEY, whom one cannot ſee; accoſt him, he comes to himſelf, and will talk very familiarly, but not always comprehenſibly. In ſhort, we know not well whether to term him a *fool* or a *wiſeman,* or whether he be *in* or *out* of his ſenſes. He is, in the opinions, of ſome or other, all of thoſe things, and, were it poſſible, I ſhould think them all in the right. They ſay he is a *philoſopher,* and that the character implies thoſe inconſiſtencies. *That* man, who, whether wiſe or otherwiſe, certainly reads and thinks a great deal, and looks deeper into matters than is within my capacity; ſays that *Great Britain* may find every advantage ſhe can reaſonably wiſh, *and more than ſhe has a right to claim,* in complying with the *American* demand of reſtoring things to the footing they were upon at the concluſion of the laſt war, and that, although *ſhe did not* (which is contrary to the fact) yet ſhe ought to embrace thoſe terms with eagerneſs, for that every year will render them more to her advantage; that fifty years hence ſhe can have little hope of doing aught by compulſion in *America*; and that, if ſhe could come to ſuch terms, *now* ſhe is *ſtrong,* as will ſecure her wealth and grandeur when ſhe will not be ſtrong enough to force *half as good,* ſhe would moſt evidently purſue her intereſt. But as her conduct is ſo very different, he has formed ſome conjectures, *brother*; thoſe conjectures *raiſe the hair upon my head.*

Seeing, ſays he, that the real intereſt of this great nation is totally diſregarded; that every combination is to be violently torn aſunder by the machinations of thoſe about the king; and ſeeing that thoſe, the moſt in his confidence (as it ſeems) are of families long attached, and even related to the houſe of Stuart; and ſeeing that the *wiſeſt head* and the *worſt heart* among them was lately over to France, on private negotiation, the matter of which has never tranſpired; and ſeeing that the real intereſt of the king and his people are inſeparable, he *infers* that ſomething contrary to that intereſt is in agitation, and that *very probably,* when thoſe *agents of miſchief* have thrown all *America* into combuſtion, and have rendered us here ſo extremely miſerable that any imaginable expedient to finiſh our torments will be eligible (by which time, he ſuppoſes, a civil war may be kindled in *Britain*) that *then France* and *Spain* may graciouſly offer us *Charles Edward,* the pretender, for our independent monarch, ſtipulating for themſelves ſuch advantages in trade only as will not be oppreſſive to the *Americans*; for, ſays he, thoſe accurate *French* and *Spaniſh* politicians know their intereſt better then ever to dream of conqueſt. They might perhaps, *without ſuch an attempt,* have every real advantage of ſovereignty, and none of its burdens, but *with it* nothing but oppoſition. Why did ſo many ſovereigns, continued he, intereſt themſelves in the late marriage of th[illegible]der? The man was as *buried alive, neglected,* and *deſpiſed.* [illegible] became powerful in *Britain,* and, all at once, [illegible], is advantageouſly married under the favour and countenance of the moſt powerful princes in Europe. Is this without a view to ſome great revolution? *Canada* is already prepared for ſuch a revolution as the one ſuggeſted. Arbitrary power, and the Roman Catholic religion, are there eſtabliſhed by an act of that body named *a parliament,* perhaps as a *model,* by which a *popiſh prince* may regulate the other colonies. Such may be the reſult of the utmoſt exertions of Britiſh bravery; happy if it extend no farther!

Captain *Arbuckle,* an active warrior during the laſt campaign, looked at the *philoſopher* with amazement. And do you really think, ſir (ſaid he) that the *tories* have ſuch an intention? God forbid, replied the *philoſopher,* that I ſhould aſſert any ſuch matter; I only look to the probable *cauſes* of certain meaſures taken by princes in *Europe*; I only look to the probable *conſequences* of the meaſures the *tories* purſue in Britain. Was I to judge of the intentions of the former by theſe probable *cauſes,* and of the intentions of the latter by thoſe probable *conſequences,* I ſhould aſſuredly pronounce them (in my poor judgment) no *other*; nay, farther, was I to judge, by the adminiſtration of the king's affairs what thoſe worthies, the *tories,* have made his particular and perſonal ſituation, I ſhould pronounce him *an actual ſtate priſoner,* beſet with ſpies, to watch that he have no intercourſe with honeſt people; I ſhould pronounce him a man the moſt *enſlaved,* the moſt *abuſed,* the moſt *unhappy,* and the moſt to be pitied, of any individual in his dominions. Unhappy prince! not *deteſted,* only becauſe *pitied!* Here the *philoſopher's* eyes ran over; he retired in ſilent melancholy.

And can you, my dear brother, take the matter in what point of view you may, can you lend your aſſiſtance to ſuch abominable proceedings?

Let the dreadful devaſtations, let the bloody maſſacres you are going to commit, riſe a moment before your imagination, and think coolly, can you (a man whom I have ever known of an honeſt heart, and as humane as brave) can you conſent to be a *murderer,* an *incendiary?*

I do not blame the old ſoldiers; they are diſhoneſtly dealt with. When they enliſted, it was to fight the *French* and *Spaniards*; they expected no other. Now they are led againſt their relations, againſt people from whom (if coming on any other errand) they would receive every mark of hoſpitality; they are led to fruſtrate every rational hope they may form of riſing in uſe, and ſetting themſelves, in a houſe of their own, in peace and comfort. But to omit the advantages they loſe, let them conſider the *nature* of this *unchriſtian* ſervice. I dare believe there is not a ſingle ſoldier in any of the *Iriſh,* nor even in any of the *Britiſh* regiments, but has relations and friends among thoſe he is about to ſlaughter. Thoſe brave ſoldiers I pity, becauſe they are *deceived.* They never ſuſpected their generous ſpirit was to be employed in ſuch unnatural wickedneſs. But *you,* my brother, *you* enliſted of your *own* accord in this very ſervice. What have you to plead in your juſtification? You come premeditatedly to ruin all your friends, all your relations, in *America,* to ruin *America* herſelf, and, with her, the only reſource of every *poor,* every *oppreſſed,* every *outed* family *in the three kingdoms.* My dear brother, rather end your days with a piſtol than be inſtrumental in thoſe abominations.

I live in *Botetourt* county, in a homely habitation, it is *true*; but there I live plentifully, and will, if God pleaſe, there live free. Similar is the determination of all the people of Botetourt, and, as I hear, of the country in general. Too many of us in *Botetourt* are too well acquainted with dependence to ſubmit to it again ever. Ah! brother, in *Ireland* we *heard* that we were *men*; but *here* we *feel* it. Here may I ſee you, but not as my aſſaſſin. You will eaſily obtain a ſettlement. Procure your diſcharge if poſſible. Here are no *cat o'nine tails,* no *drum-majors,* no *courts martial.* I am (allow me to uſe the familiar name of our infancy) your loving brother, and ſo I am, ſincerely,

CARIL.

P. S. Enquire for *Catauba* Creek, in *Botetourt,* or there you may direct a letter for me, to the care of Mr. *James Donald,* merchant, in *Mancheſter,* or of *Patrick Coutts,* eſquire, in *Shockoe, James's* river. I have removed ſince I writ to you laſt to a much finer plantation. *Botetourt* is a new county, formed of the ſouthern part of *Auguſta,* but now *Auguſta,* though larger than England, is to be no more divided, by poſitive tory inſtructions.

N. B. *The printer has complied with the writer's requeſt, as to correction, only ſo far as was indiſpenſably neceſſary. The ſpelling was very erronious, and there were here and there certain manners of ſpeaking to which ſometimes nothing, ſometimes others, more in common uſe, were ſubſtituted. He has only left one example of uſeleſs repetition at the cloſe of the letter, to ſhew what kind of phraſes he has totally omitted.*

LOWRY'S POINT, Rappahannock, *April* 17, 1775.

MR. PINKNEY,

AS I have, for a time paſt, been on a voyage ſome diſtance from home, that piece in Mr. Purdie's paper, of the 17th of laſt February, handed to him from the chairman of a reſpectable committee, has but lately fallen into my hands. Forbearing to reply would be acknowledging faults that I have not committed, and the expence of an anſwer, I fear, will purchaſe diſpleaſure. However, as it will appear that I did all in my power to prevent thoſe diſagreeable diſputes, I do, with the more confidence, aſk leave to lay before your readers what are no more than matters of real fact: The occaſion of the chairman's piece happened in conſequence of my endeavouring to oblige ſome of our former cuſtomers on Rappahannock river, who had petitioned that their grain might be received in payment of their debts. It was neceſſary that ſome perſon, acquainted with thoſe accounts, ſhould attend, and for his employment a parcel of goods, duly imported (of which the chairman was ſatisfied) were put on board a veſſel at Alexandria, and ſhe diſpatched round for the purpoſe above. I never underſtood that any of the goods were complained of, on Rappahannock, but a ſet of real buck handle knives and forks, which were ſold for 8s. Some very large ſieve bottoms, ſold at 1s. 6d. and bar iron. The bar iron was put on board to be uſed in Glouceſter, on our own accounts; my apprentice on board had directions to retail what of it might be left at 4d. per lb. a perſon came on board to purchaſe the fourth part of a ton, and was informed that if he paid for it in commodities he muſt give after the rate of £. 30 per ton. I retail iron at home for 4d. per lb. but have never traded in that article till within the laſt nine months. I have proved to many that the ſieve bottoms coſt 10s. ſterling per dozen. As to the knives, if they were of our firſt quality of the above ſort, it can be [illegible] of the ſecond, [illegible] ſold them, declares that they were of thoſe mentioned, and that the price received was ſet on them by Mr. Philip Vaſs, while he acted as our aſſiſtant, which are more than two years paſt. Under theſe circumſtances, a conſtable, and ſix or eight men, ſome of them armed, were diſpatched in queſt of the veſſel, which they boarded while under ſail, with little or no wind; they proceeded to haul down the ſails, let run the anchor, and then ordered that all on board ſhould attend them to the courthouſe; the conſtable adding, that he had orders to bring off every white man, if there were twenty. The maſter on board begged time only to ſhift his clothes, but was denied it. The veſſel, with very conſiderable property, was left to the mercy of what weather might have happened, not a ſail handed, nor ſoul on board. On trial, no invoices were aſked for, none were produced. Mr. James Samford, a man of ſtrict probity, ſent word to the committee that he had bought of the ſame ſieve bottoms, and at the very ſame price before our goods had been removed from this river. His meſſage was openly delivered before the committee by the gentleman that had been on board to purchaſe iron, who, at the ſame time, perſonally declared, that he ſaw nothing on board, ſave the iron, but what was as low as they could be had elſewhere. The knives were had before the committee, and allowed to be reaſonable. How then were thoſe matters proved? Or give me leave to aſk, how it was poſſible they could be proved, ſince it is notorious that I have been removed from Rappahannock more than fifteen months? But the chairman ſaid that ſuch and ſuch goods only coſt this or that price, and is he to be miſtaken? By mere chance I happened at Richmond courthouſe, in my way down the country, on the day of this trial, and but a ſhort time after, the committee had riſen, and did, in preſence of moſt of the members, aſſure them that it was in my power to acquit myſelf of their charge, and that about this time I moſt certainly would do ſo, by producing my invoice, which I have now brought for the peruſal of ſuch as wiſh to be better ſatisfied.

The chairman informs your readers that on account of the non-age of my apprentice, the committee did agree not to act with rigour againſt him. If their determination was too pacific, it was by no means a fault in that gentleman, as it is well known that what he propoſed for their reſolve was, that if the veſſel was not gone out of the river in twenty four hours (winds permitting) any perſon ſhould be at liberty to ſet fire to and burn her up. Have not haſty reſolutions been productive of fatal conſequences? The great indulgence, at laſt agreed on, was in conſequence of the petition of my apprentice being approved of by a majority of the committee, leſs inclined to rigorous proceedings than the chairman was. Has the rigid proceedings the chairman alludes to been recommended by the wiſeſt aſſembly that ever were convened on our part of this globe? From whence, then, is the authority? 20 *ſ.* * JOHN FOWLER.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

NUMBER I.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

AT a time when our civil liberty is invaded, our government unhinged, our fountains of juſtice dried up, our conſtitution deſtroyed, and all America in convulſions, the voice of duty is too loud not to be heard, too plain and too diſtinct to be miſtaken; it calls to every individual for manhood and courage becoming the mighty occaſion; at ſuch a time to offer one's ſentiments with that zeal and reſolution that exigencies require, and the importance of the caſe demands, is incumbent on every honeſt man; to be tame, ſupine, and unconcerned, or only concerned, to ſneak or ſkulk from perſonal danger, betrays a diſpoſition, a turpitude of ſoul, that wants a name.

I do not mean to blow up the flames of faction, or to ſound the trumpet of ſedition; but only to confirm you in your manly and loyal exertions. There are junctures when oppoſition becomes neceſſary, and ſubmiſſion treaſon againſt the conſtitution.

Every citizen ought as willingly to ſhare in the dangers, difficulties, and hardſhips, of oppoſing, as to reap the glory, honour, and advantages, of ſucceſs.

As an inhabitant of the world, I claim the privilege, indulged by its great author, of ſpeaking my mind with freedom and decency. As a member of a much injured community, with zeal and firmneſs, I have nothing to hope or fear from party or preferment; am not dazzled by the glitter of office, or charmed by the ſweets of emolument; not frightened by the menaces of the powerful, or the threats of the cruel; all, united, ſhall not deter from duty. I ſhall not endure to exchange tranquillity of mind for the empty plaudits of tyrannic men, or the privilege of ſpeaking honeſtly for the baſe employment of feeding the vanity, ſoothing the paſſions, flattering the inclinations, recommending the meaſures, exaggerating the virtues, diſguiſing the faults, or concealing the oppreſſions, of proud uſurpers.

I have no connections to pleaſe, no intereſt to ſerve, and expect to ſtand or fall with my countrymen. My veneration is for truth, my attachment to liberty, my affection for my countrymen, and my obligations to my God, myſelf, and the human race.

There are perſons, of a certain ingenuity of temper, whom in *private life* I admire, in *public* pity, whoſe unſuſpecting confidence is eaſily beguiled, whoſe perſonal friendſhips are for thoſe of the court, and whoſe private virtues betray them into political vices. Theſe are ſubjects of tenderneſs; but tenderneſs muſt not degenerate into weakneſs. Theſe are ordinarily made ſubſervient to perſons of a very different character; the habit and complexion of whoſe ſouls are clearly diſplayed by their conduct, who, as they aim at aggrandizing themſelves at the public expence, dread, and are alarmed at nothing more than an attempt to awaken, to arouſe the jealouſy, attention, and vigilance, of the people; who know if the ſpirit of enquiry once ſpreads in our land the voice of oppoſition will be heard in our ſtreets; who, when genius is barren, arguments fail, and their great goddeſs in danger, try to amuſe, and hope to prejudice, by applying to the friends of liberty the ſtale appellations of pretended patriots, wrong-headed politicians, popular firebrands, incendiaries, deſperadoes, &c. and modeſtly aſſuming to themſelves the deluding name of *friends to government.* Attributes do not alter eſſences, nor is a parade of words admitted for evidence. However, they do not ſtop here; every engine is played, every artifice practiſed, every opportunity improved, to cajole, miſlead, and intimidate. On the one hand, the arm of power, long and mighty, ſtrung with horrors is ſtretched to view; on the other, the boſom of mercy, fair and ample, courts ſubmiſſion. Sometimes you are to be dandled on the [illegible] pleaſure, at others to be toſt on the billows of affliction; [illegible] your caſe is deſperate, at another you have a fair opportunity of making your peace. At one time there is no ſpace for repentance, no more remiſſion for ſin, nothing to be looked for from our gracious ſovereign but fiery indignation to devour us; he is arrayed in dreadful majeſty, with the ſternneſs of a judge, and the ſeverity of a maſter. All at once he is ſeized with the relentings of a father, and the yearnings of a mother; the arms of mercy are thrown wide open again, and the ſceptre of compaſſion ſtretched out anew. Now we hear him accoſt us in the tender accents of our Heavenly Father: "Oh! America, how often would I have gathered you as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings?" Soon, when invention is on the ſtretch, and fancy on wing, we may have painted to our imagination the elements up in arms againſt us, mighty armies with flaming ſwords, and warlike chariots marſhalling in our atmoſphere, as once hovered over a devoted city; the horrors of war are dreſſed in the moſt ſtriking colours. The moment we oppoſe by force we are to become the ſport of cruel fortune, to have an all-deſtructive navy in our front, Canadian and ſavage barbarity in our rear, an Achillean, an invulnerable army, in our ſcentre, every door of hope ſhut againſt us, deſerted, if not oppoſed, by our ſiſter colonies, without money and without diſcipline, deſtitute of ſtores and of friends, cut off from all reſources at home and abroad, and, to compleat the picture, we are to be ſplit into parties, bitter diſſentions, and mutual animoſities, are to attend us, the tumult of diviſions, and the fury of factions, are like a deſtroying angel to paſs through our land. But, at length, we are to have the good fortune to periſh in the ſtruggle, and ſo to eſcape a more infamous death.

Thus you ſee every quality of the head is employed, and every paſſion of the heart addreſſed, not to [illegible], but to flatter, frighten [illegible], well calculated for women and babes, for the [illegible], the ſervile, and the unlettered, for the gloomy regions of Turkey, not the ſplendid meridians of America.

Give me leave, therefore, my countrymen, to addreſs you as Americans, as Britons, as Engliſhmen. You are called upon, in the courſe of Providence, to manage a controverſy, which, for its nature, variety, temperance, and conſequences, will, perhaps, ſtand alone in the annals of time. To conduct it with becoming dignity, and wiſhed for ſucceſs, requires a compleat ſacrifice of our vices, our foibles, our luxuries, and our gewgaws, a chearful, partial ſurrender, of our wealth, our eaſe, and our attachments, and an undaunted, undeviating obſequiouſneſs, to the calls of duty, and the demands of our country.

The unhappy diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies is far advanced; it ſeems to be no longer a queſtion of right; for obvious reaſons ſhe has tendered, but to iſſue upon a different point. As it reſpects her, it is now become a mere queſtion of power, or, at beſt, a conſideration of intereſt.

A controverſy ſo ſerious certainly ought to be well underſtood, and prudently managed, in order to which, you are ſenſible all ſelfiſh views, partialities, prejudices, party jealouſy, and attachments, ſhould yield to the nobler flowings of humanity, and the pureſt ardours of public ſpirit. With calmneſs, then, liſten to the dictates of reaſon, and the language of truth, under whatever circumſtances ſhe utters her voice. It is common, even among the ſagacious and diſcerning, to ſuffer paſſion to uſurp and perform the offices of the underſtanding, to aſſume and maintain principles, to oppoſe and ſtrenuouſly defend meaſures, as they are ſubſervient to ſome ſiniſter view, or favourite wiſh. It is faſhionable with modern diſputants, of a peculiar genius, great fineſſe, and affected acuteneſs, from deſign or habit, to aſſume particular truths, applicable only to peculiar circumſtances, and with great addreſs make them the criterions of right and wrong, in inſtances unattended with thoſe peculiarities from which alone their ſupport reſults. Thus, by a ſophiſtical arrangement of ideas, an artful ſelection of known facts, a miſapplication of admiſſible maxims, a proſtitution of venerable obſervations, and a play of words, a fair mind is confuſed, a plain one embarraſſed, truth obſcured, and falſhood clothed in her ſacred robes. It would be happy if the ſerpent's ſubtilty was always qualified with the dove's innocency. Art may be innocent if it has for its object ſomething juſt, ſomething laudable; but artful, deſigning practices, for bad ends, is complicated guilt; it always aſſociates with the vices of the great, ſometimes with the virtue of the good.

The principle of intelligence within that particle of divinity was given you by its munificent donor, for valuable purpoſes, to diſcover truth from falſhood, good from evil, to inveſtigate the nature and tendency of actions, their qualities, cauſes, and effects, the connection and relation of things, and the duty reſulting therefrom. Let us, then, my countrymen, one and all, ſo far act up to the dignity of our nature as to examine for ourſelves, determine for ourſelves; it is our duty, it is manly, it is becoming; the ſubject demands it; our happineſs depends upon carefully diſtinguiſhing between propoſitions deduced from fine ſpun hypotheſis, framed by deſigning men, and ſelf-evident principles, between plauſible repreſentations and plain ſtubborn facts. Let us boldly and impartially follow the information of our conſciences, and abide by the concluſions of our own judgments. Recollect facts with their concomitant circumſtances; call to mind your paſt experience; renew former obſervations, and try the force of accuſtomed arguments. Do not be afraid; truth, like a diamond, the more it is handled the brighter it ſhines.

Let us, then, fairly ſtate the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, candidly and impartially examine it in its nature and principles, conſider what will be the probable conſequences of a deciſion in our favour or againſt us, whether thoſe conſequences will make oppoſition prudent, politic, and neceſſary, and if ſo, to what degree, and in what manner. If, by comparing our preſent meaſures with the reſult of ſuch an enquiry, they appear wiſe and neceſſary, let us perſevere with firmneſs; if raſh and deſtructive (compared with the alternative) let us, like honeſt men, of liberal minds, frankly confeſs our errors, and change the courſe of our conduct. The exerciſe of a little common ſenſe, a moderate knowledge of human nature, obvious principles, indiſputable facts, with a few manly feelings, will lead us to ſome general and pretty ſafe concluſions upon each of theſe queſtions. The queſtion, as ſtated by Great Britain, is whether the parliament "had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all caſes whatſoever." This is her claim without any qualification or reſtriction; this is the queſtion; and to this claim is our oppoſition made. She has choſen to ſettle her claim, and for reaſons apparent, by trying a collateral matter neceſſarily connecting with it, that is, by trying the force of laws enacted by this claimed authority; ſo that a ſubmiſſion to the operation of thoſe laws, depending entirely on parliamentary authority for their validity, and inſtances not juſtified by our conſent, as in thoſe for the regulation of trade, muſt be viewed by us, will be viewed by them, and all mankind, and that juſtly, as an admiſſion of their pretended authority.

I am ſenſible this queſtion of right has been diſcuſſed by abler pens, and better heads; all the ingenuity and cunning of the miniſtry have been on the rack in ſupport of it; a numerous army of dependents, placemen, penſioners and creatures, from the prime reaſoner at court quite down to the prattling lackey in the ſtable, have taken the field in defence of it; they have been routed, drove off, chagrined, and confounded; rallied again, renewed the conflict with the ſame ſucceſs, and at laſt, like a bird hunted from twig to twig, they have taken wing, and loſt ſight of the queſtion. It would be affrontive to your underſtanding to labour a truth, which you believe as firmly, and with as much tenacity, as your firſt conceptions or the intuitions of ſcience. But *a rara avis* in the Maſſachuſetts gazette, under the ſignature of Maſſachuſettenſis, who conſtantly preſumes upon, and at length more openly aſſerts, without proving the act of parliament, founded upon a ſuppoſed union of the colonies, in his verboſe but ſophiſtical publications, I hope will excuſe, if not juſtify, a few obſervations and conciſe arguments upon the ſubject. I beg your candid attention; I will make no promiſes of entertainment or improvement; ſuch as I have I will give; I wiſh, like a ſcribe well inſtructed, I could bring out of my treaſury things new and old; I will offer nothing but what is dictated by an honeſt heart; of the truth of this you may better judge from my next.

The following ADDRESS is an anſwer to governor MARTIN'S SPEECH inſerted in our gazette of the 4th inſtant.

To his excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, eſquire, captain general, governor, and commander in chief, in and over the province of NORTH CAROLINA.

SIR,

WE, his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the members of the aſſembly of North Carolina, have taken into conſideration your excellency's ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

We met in general aſſembly with minds ſuperior to private diſſention, determined calmly, unitedly, and faithfully, to diſcharge the ſacred truſt repoſed in us by our conſtituents. Actuated by ſentiments like theſe, it behoves us to declare that the aſſembly of this colony have the higheſt ſenſe of their allegiance to the king of Great Britain, to whom alone, as our conſtitutional ſovereign, we acknowledge allegiance to be due, and to whom we ſo chearfully and repeatedly have ſworn it, that to remind us of the oath was unneceſſary. This allegiance all paſt aſſemblies have, upon every occaſion, amply expreſſed, and we, the preſent repreſentatives of the people, ſhall be always ready by our actions with pleaſure to teſtify; ſenſible, however, that the ſame conſtitution which eſtabliſhed that allegiance, and enjoined the oath in conſequence of it, hath bound majeſty under as ſolemn obligations to protect ſubjects inviolate in all their juſt rights and privileges, [illegible] tending, by reciprocal dependence, to ſecure the happineſs of [illegible]

We contemplate, with a degree of horror, the unhappy ſtate of America, involved in the moſt embarraſſing difficulties and diſtreſſes, by a number of unconſtitutional invaſions of their juſt rights and privileges, by which the inhabitants of the continent in general, and of this province in particular, have been precipitated into meaſures, extraordinary perhaps in [illegible] nature, but warranted by neceſſity; from whence, among [illegible] other meaſures, the appointment of committees in the ſeveral towns and counties took its birth, to prevent, as much as in them lay, the operations of ſuch unconſtitutional encroachments; and the aſſembly remain unconvinced of any ſteps taken by thoſe committees, but ſuch as they were compelled to take for that ſalutary purpoſe.

It is not to be controverted, that his majeſty's ſubjects have a right to petition for a redreſs of grievances, or to remonſtrate againſt them; and as it is only in a meeting of the people that their ſenſe reſpecting ſuch petition and remonſtrance can be obtained, that the right of aſſembling is as undoubted. To attempt, therefore, under the maſk of authority, to prevent or forbid a meeting of the people for ſuch purpoſes, or to interrupt their proceedings when met, would be a vain effort, unduly to exerciſe power, in direct oppoſition to the conſtitution.

Far be it from us then, ſir, even to wiſh to prevent the operations of the convention now held at Newbern, or to agree with your excellency in beſtowing upon them the injurious epithet of an illegal meeting. They are, ſir, the reſpectable repreſentatives of the people, appointed for a ſpecial and important purpoſe, to which, though our conſtituents might have thought us adequate, yet as our meeting depended upon the pleaſure of the crown, they would have been unwiſe to have truſted to ſo precarious a contingence, eſpecially as the frequent and unexpected prorogations of the aſſembly (one of them in particular, as if all reſpect and attention to the convenience of their repreſentatives had been loſt, was proclaimed but two or three days before the time which had been appointed for their meeting) gave the people not the leaſt reaſon to expect that their aſſembly would have been permitted to ſit, till it was too late to appoint delegates to attend the continental congreſs at Philadelphia, a meaſure which they joined the reſt of America in thinking eſſential to its intereſt.

The houſe, ſir, neither know nor believe that any baſe arts have been practiſed upon the people, in order to lead them from their duty; but we know with certainty that the ſteps they have taken proceeded from a full conviction that the parliament of Great Britain had, by a variety of oppreſſive and unconſtitutional proceedings, made thoſe ſteps abſolutely neceſſary. We think it therefore a duty we owe the people to aſſert, that their conduct has not been owing to baſe arts, practiſed upon them by wicked and deſigning men; and have it much to lament, that your excellency ſhould add your ſanction to ſuch groundleſs imputations, as it has a manifeſt tendency to weaken the influence which the united petition of his majeſty's American ſubjects might otherwiſe have upon their ſovereign for a redreſs of thoſe grievances of which they ſo juſtly complain.

We ſhould feel inexpreſſible concern at the information given us by your excellency of your being authorized to ſay that the appointment of delegates to attend the congreſs at Philadelphia, now in agitation, will be highly offenſive to the king, had we not recently been informed, from the beſt authority, that his majeſty has been pleaſed to receive, very graciouſly, the united petition of his American ſubjects, addreſſed to him by the continental delegates lately convened at Philadelphia. We have not, therefore, the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that a ſimilar application to the throne will give offence to his majeſty, or prevent his receiving a petition for the redreſs of grievances, which his American ſubjects have a right to preſent, either ſeparately or unitedly.

We ſhall always receive with pleaſure the information of any mark of loyalty to the king given to your excellency by the inhabitants of this colony; but we are greatly concerned, leſt the manner in which you have thought proper to convey this information ſhould excite a belief that a great number of the people of this province are diſaffected to their ſovereign, to prevent which, it is incumbent upon us, in this manner, ſolemnly to teſtify to the world his majeſty has no ſubjects more faithful than the inhabitants of North Carolina, or more ready, at the expence of their lives and fortunes, to protect and ſupport his perſon, crown, and dignity. If, however, by the ſignal proofs your excellency ſpeaks of, you mean thoſe addreſſes lately publiſhed in the North Carolina gazette, and ſaid to be preſented to you, the aſſembly can receive no pleaſure from your congratulations thereupon, but what reſults from the conſideration that ſo few have been found in ſo populous a province, weak enough to be ſeduced from their duty, and pervailed upon by the baſe arts of wicked and deſigning men to adopt principles ſo contrary to the ſenſe of all America, and ſo deſtructive of thoſe juſt rights and privileges which it was their duty to maintain.

We take this opportunity, ſir, the firſt that has been given us, to expreſs the warm attachment we have to our ſiſter colonies in general, and the heart-felt compaſſion we enterain for the deplorable ſtate of the town of Boſton in particular, and alſo to declare the fixed and determined reſolution of this colony to unite with the other colonies in every effort to retain thoſe juſt rights and liberties which, as ſubjects to a Britiſh king, we poſſeſs, and which it is our abſolute and indiſpenſable duty to hand down to poſterity, unimpaired.

The exhauſted ſtate of the public funds, of which your excellency complains, we contemplate with great concern; alleviated, however, by the reflection that it has not been owing to any miſconduct of the aſſembly. We were withheld from paſſing any inferior court law, but upon ſuch terms as our duty rendered it impoſſible to accept, by which means no liſt of taxables could be taken for the year 1773, and conſequently no money collected to defray the charges of government for that year; and as your excellency did not think proper to meet the aſſembly at their uſual time of meeting in the fall, no act could be paſſed to defray the contingent charges of government for the year 1774. The treaſury, by theſe means deprived of two years collection of taxes, muſt conſequently be unable to anſwer the great demands upon it, till an act of aſſembly can be paſſed to enable it to diſcharge them.

The houſe, convinced of the neceſſity of courts of juſtice, would willingly adopt any plan for the eſtabliſhment of them, which, in their opinion, is conſiſtent with the circumſtances of this colony; and for independent judges of CAPACITY and INTEGRITY they would, with the greateſt pleaſure, very liberally provide.

We are ſorry, ſir, the impoveriſhed ſtate of the public finances will not permit us to provide for the uſual eſtabliſhment of Fort Johnſton.

The advanced ſeaſon of the year, which of all other times made it moſt inconvenient for us to attend public buſineſs, will, your excellency may aſſure yourſelf, induce us to forward it with all poſſible expedition.

JOHN HARVEY, ſpeaker.

To all the good PEOPLE *of* VIRGINIA.

WE his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the council of this colony deeply impreſſed with the moſt ſincere regard for the proſperity of our country, and the welfare of all its inhabitants, and being deſirous, by our example, and by every means in our power, to preſerve the peace and good order of the community, can no longer forbear to expreſs our abhorrence and deteſtation of that licentious and ungovernable ſpirit that is gone forth, and miſleads the once happy people of this country.

The council recommend it to all orders of men to conſider ſeriouſly what will be the probable conſequence of ſuch a conduct as hath been lately purſued, and whether a redreſs of the grievances complained of will not be more likely to be obtained by gentle, mild, and conſtitutional methods, than by ſuch intemperate behaviour, which muſt tend to exaſperate and inflame, rather than to reconcile, the differences that now unhappily ſubſiſt.

The council wiſh, upon this occaſion, that all odious diſtinctions may be laid aſide, and that they may be conſidered not as a ſeparate body of men, and having a diſtinct intereſt from the reſt of their countrymen and fellow ſubjects, but, in the light in which they have always regarded themſelves, as the watchful guardians of the rights of the people, as well as of the prerogative of the crown. They are moſt of them natives of this country, they have families, they have property, and they truſt they have integrity too; which are the beſt ſecurities men can give, to any ſociety, for the faithful diſcharge of their duty.

Let, then, their exhortations have proper weight and influence among the people; and they plight their faith that they will join heartily with them in the uſe of ſuch means as ſhall be judged moſt ſalutary and conducive for enforcing obedience to the laws and ſupporting the conſtitution of their country, under which it has flouriſhed from its infancy, and for obtaining a happy and ſpeedy concluſion to all our troubles.

As his excellency the governor hath iſſued his proclamation for the ſpeedy meeting of the general aſſembly, the council are happy in finding an opportunity will be given the people of repreſenting their grievances in the manner preſcribed by the conſtitution.

Signed by order of the members of the council.

JOHN BLAIR, c. c.

LONDON, *March* 12.

YESTERDAY government contracted for ſeveral more tranſports to be got ready with all expedition in order to ſail for Ireland, to take on board the regiments that are ready for America.

This morning, about eight o'clock, fifty ſix draughts from the two regiments of light dragoons embarked on board a tranſport at Deptford for Corke, to augment Preſton's light dragoons deſtined for America.

It is ſaid that ſome freſh inſtructions are preparing for general Gage at Boſton, which will be ſent this evening to Falmouth, to be forwarded by a packet boat detained for that purpoſe.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for two regiments of ſoldiers to be ready by the 26th inſtant at Waterford, to embark on board ſome men of war which are odered to ſail as ſoon as poſſible for America.

Recruiting parties are ſent into different parts of the kingdom to raiſe a number of men, who are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

The ſhips fitting out at Goſport for Boſton are in ſo great a hurry that their crews are working on Sunday.

The labourers at the king's mills at Rotherhithe have been at work inceſſantly night and day for three weeks paſt, in getting flour ready to make up biſcuit for the uſe of the navy.

It is the fixed reſolution of government, *after the reduction of America* (for that is the cabinet phraſe) to keep a ſtanding army in the principal provinces, to be from time to time recruited here. Another ſyſtem of police which is to be adopted is to ſend out all the principal revenue officers from Britain.

By a gentleman lately arrived from America we are informed that Mr. Hancock, the American patriot at Boſton, had waited on general Gage more than once, which had cauſed various ſpeculations.

We hear that an account will ſoon be laid before parliament, by which it will appear that the export of Great Britain to foreign markets, and the iſlands and colonies in friendſhip with the mother country, exceeds in value the exports to the refractory colonies in proportion of nearly two thirds.

The ſhips deſtined for the relief of the Mediterranean, Africa, Antigua, and Newfoundland ſtations, are ordered to rendezvous at Spithead the 20th of next month.

The men ſelected from the body of out penſioners of Chelſea college are appointed to do garriſon duty in Ireland.

We hear that the bill for reſtraining the New England trade and fiſheries will be vigorouſly oppoſed in the houſe of lords. Lord Chatham, it is ſaid, will certainly attend; and ſome conſiderable merchants intereſted in this trade have waited on his lordſhip with material information relative to its fatal tendency.

It is reported that the miniſtry have received ſome accounts of a very alarming nature, from the Britiſh miniſter at Verſailles, of the deſigns of that court, in conjunction with the court of Madrid.

Lord Mansfield, it is talked of, will have a ſecond trip to France before the cloſe of the enſuing ſummer.

The 9th inſtant, "the Criſis, No. III." and a pamphlet entituled, "The preſent Criſis with reſpect to America," were both burnt at the Royal Exchange gate by the hands of the common hangman. There was a prodigious concourſe of people, ſome of whom were very riotous; they ſeized and threw about the firſt bruſh of faggots which were brought, and treated the city marſhal and the hangman very ill; but more faggots being ſent, which were dipped in turpentine, they immediately took fire, and the pamphlet and periodical paper were ſoon conſumed.

Another account ſays that ſome of the populace ſnatched one of the papers out of the hangman's hand, and tore it to pieces.

Sheriff Hart was wounded in the wriſt, and ſheriff Plomer in the breaſt, with a brick bat; Mr. Gates, the city marſhal, diſmounted and with much difficulty ſaved his life. Three of the ringleade were taken into cuſtody, but ſoon after reſcued by the mob.

Soon after the ſheriffs and other officers, who attended on th occaſion, had left the Royal Exchange, a man of decent appearanc burnt at the ſame place, a copy of the late addreſs upon the Ameri can affairs, and the Birmingham petition. He then hired a port to carry him upon his knot into the center of the Royal Exchang from a public houſe in Finch Lane, where he attempted to re amidſt a great crowd of people, No. III. of the criſis, but bei ſeverely pelted, the porter carried him off, and he was no ſooner o of the 'Change than the city marſhal took him into cuſtody, a conducted him to the Poultry Comptor, where he was ſearched, a ſeveral printed papers found on him. He ſaid, in the public hou he was the author of the weekly paper called the Criſis. The perſ who heard him make the declaration are ordered to attend his e mination to give evidence.

We hear her majeſty's pregnancy has been announced at S James's ſome time ſince, and the preparations are beginning to made for her lying in, which is expected to happen in May next.

An officer belonging to the garriſon at Gibraltar writes to friend in the city that a Spaniſh man of war of 50 guns, which on fire, attempted to put in there, but before ſhe caſt anchor t flames reached the magazine, when the ſhip blew up, and all board periſhed. Thirteen men who were in the ſhip's long b were fortunately ſaved.

Saturday a grant paſſed the great ſeal to John Agnew of Streuch in the county of Wigton, George Stewart, of the ſame place, Alexander Dun, collector of the cuſtoms in Newfoundland, eſquir and to their executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, of the royal mi in the province of Newfoundland, and of all metals, minerals, ores, reſerving a tenth part to the crown for the term of 999 yea

A few evenings ſince a nobleman loſt, at one ſitting, upwards 6000l. at cards.

On Monday morning next the noted Mr. Powel will ſet out his ſecond excurſion to York and back again for a bet of which he is to perform in five days and four hours, being twe hours leſs than he performed it before. A number of bets are pending.

To ſo high a pitch of luxury is this metropolis arrived at, that laſt Tueſday a French hair dreſſer attended a lady near Oxford ſtreet, in his chariot, with his *under friſeur* behind it, and he himſelf dreſſed in ſcarlet and ſilver.

We hear that at the ſale of coins on Tueſday laſt, at Langford's, an aquitan halfpenny of Richard I. ſold for 4l. 8s. and an aquitan penny of Edward the black prince for 10l. 15s.

A few days ago died at Portſmouth, captain John Murray, lieutenant governor of that garriſon.

Extract of a letter from Kikenny, *in* Ireland, *dated* February 24.

"The ſpirited aſſociation of the inhabitants of Ballyragget, lately entered into againſt the White Boys, together with the cloſe purſuit made after them about ten nights ago, irritated this lawleſs banditti to ſuch a degree that they vowed revenge, and ſwore they would murder the people, and burn the town for daring to oppoſe them.

"At length they received authentic information that the greateſt attack would be made laſt Tueſday night. The principal inhabitants, with their wives and families, aſſembled in the houſe of their landlord, Robert Butler, eſquire, for their ſelf-preſervation. About night the rioters began to aſſemble at the fair green of Ruthbeagh, within a mile of Ballyragget, whither they came in great numbers.

"When they had ſettled their plan of operations they marched on towards Ballyragget, their numbers computed to be about 300 horſemen and 200 on foot, all dreſſed in uniform (except their leader) with a white ſheet or tablecloth faſtened to a long pole, for colours, ſeveral ſorts of lights carried before them, and ſome with lighted ſods of turf, threatening fire and devaſtation to the whole town.

"About three o'clock on Wedneſday morning they arrived at the bridge of Ballyragget, where they fired ſeveral ſhots, and challenged the inhabitants to come out and fight them. Thoſe on horſeback then advanced into town, leaving the foot on the other ſide the bridge, with orders to follow them if they made any delay, and turning off to the left in the fair green, they came down full gallop to the houſe of Mr. Butler, which, at the word of command, they fronted three deep.

"The captain then called out to the gentlemen in the houſe to come out and fight them, that they were a pack of cowardly ſcoundrels, and repeatedly dared them to fire out of the windows. At length he fired a ſhot through one of the windows. This ſhot was ſucceeded by four others, which happily did no miſchief, and was immediately returned from the houſe by the diſcharge of five muſkets charged with ſlugs, and two charged with ball, every one of which did ſuch execution that the White Boys retired with the greateſt precipitation.

"The captain attempted to rally his ſcattered forces, but in vain; thereupon he took a book out of his pocket, and ſwore he would return that night ſe'nnight, and burn the whole town.

"In this attack ſeveral of theſe daring rioters were killed and wounded. Patrick Butler and Michael Travers, were killed on the ſpot, and their bodies found in the ſtreet; ſix horſes were killed, and ſome guns and piſtols were thrown into the river by the White Boys, and found next morning.

"His excellency the lord lieutenant, on the application of Thomas George, of Kilruſh, and Chriſtopher Hewieſon, eſquires, has been pleaſed to order a troop of the 4th regiment of horſe from Athy, to march to Ballyragget, under the command of lieutenant Moſſom, for the protection of the ſpirited inhabitants of that town, and to aſſiſt them, in conjunction with the magiſtrates, in quelling thoſe lawleſs inſurgents called White Boys. The above troop of horſe arrived at Ballyragget yeſterday."

March 22. *The following is a copy of the addreſs and petition delivered to his majeſty on Friday, at Saint James's, by four of the principal people called quakers.*

To *George* the *third*, king of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, the *addreſs* and *petition* of the people called *quakers.*

May it pleaſe the king!

"*Gratefully ſenſible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happineſs, and the proſperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy royal preſence.*

"*Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow ſubjects, impreſſed with an apprehenſion of calamities in which the whole Britiſh empire may be involved, and moved by an ardent deſire to promote thy royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beſeech thy gracious regard to our petition.*

"*From the intercourſe ſubſiſting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are perſuaded there are not, in thy extenſive dominions, ſubjects more loyal and more zealouſly attached to thy royal perſon, thy family, and government, than in the provinces of America, and amongſt all religious denominations.*

"*We preſume not to juſtify the exceſſes committed, nor to enquire into the cauſes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims 'peace on earth, and good will to men,' we humbly beſeech thee to ſtay the ſword, that means may be tried to effect without bloodſhed, and all the evils of inteſtine war, a firm and laſting union with our fellow ſubjects in America.*

"*Great and arduous as the taſk may appear, we truſt men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authoriſed, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object ſo important, endeavour to compoſe the preſent differences, and eſtabliſh a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation, the reciprocal intereſt of each part of the Britiſh empire.*

"*That the Almighty, by whom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice, may make thee the happy inſtrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the ſeveral parts of thy extenſive dominions, that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long ſucceſſion of thy deſcendants fill, with honour to themſelves, and happineſs to a grateful people, the throne of their anceſtors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful ſubjects.*"

Abſtract of the bill to RESTRAIN *the* TRADE *and* FISHERIES *of the* AMERICANS.

THE bill now depending for reſtraining the commerce and navigation of the American colonies, particularly their fiſhery, after reciting the former acts, by which ſuch trade and navigation were permitted, enacts,

"That during the combinations and diſorders which at this time prevail within the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay and New Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantations, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces and colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade to which his majeſty's obedient ſubjects are entitled after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandizes enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh colony, or to Great Britain; or any merchandizes which ſhall at any time have been imported into the ſaid province or colonies, ſhall be ſhipped from any of the ſaid provinces or colonies to any place whatſoever, other than to Great Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and that no other merchandizes whatſoever, of the manufacture of the ſaid provinces or colonies, or which ſhall at any time have been imported into the ſame, ſhall, after the ſaid limited time, be ſhipped from any of the ſaid colonies to any place whatſoever, except Great Britain or Ireland, or the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, on forfeiture of ſhip and cargo.

"Alſo, that after a limited time, and during this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victual and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his majeſty's ſhips, and for his majeſty's forces or garriſons, or the produce of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies) ſhall be imported, upon any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods be ſhipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and veſſel.

"Likewiſe, that if any veſſel, not belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey, ſhall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fiſhery upon any part of North America, or having on board materials for ſuch fiſhery, unleſs the maſter do produce to the commander of any of his majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the ſuperintendance of the American fiſheries, a certificate under the hand of the governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John, Nova Scotia, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt Florida, or Weſt Florida, ſetting forth that ſuch veſſel hath cleared out from ſome one ſide of the ſaid colonies, and that ſhe actually belongs to his majeſty's ſubjects, inhabitants of the ſaid colony, it ſhall be lawful for any of the commanders of his majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the protection of the fiſhery upon the coaſt of North America, to ſeize and proſecute all ſuch veſſels, with a proviſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any veſſel belonging to the French king, which ſhall be found fiſhing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

"Theſe reſtraints to be diſcontinued ſo ſoon as obedience to the laws ſhall be reſtored. Perſons giving falſe certificates to be declared incapable of ſerving his majeſty, and ſubject to other pains and penalties."

NEWPORT, *May* 1.

BY a veſſel arrived here laſt Wedneſday from New York we are informed that the news of the engagement between the regulars and the provincials got to New York on Sunday laſt, between the forenoon and afternoon ſervice; that the people of the city immediately diſarmed the ſoldiers, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the fort and magazines, in which they found but fifteen hundred arms; that they unloaded two tranſports bound to Boſton, captain Montague not daring to give them any aſſiſtance; that a third tranſport had ſailed while they were ſeizing the two others, and the people had fitted out a veſſel in order to take and bring her back; that they had forbid all the pilots from bringing up any king's ſhips; that captain Montague was not able to procure a pilot in the whole city; and that the inhabitants were preparing and putting themſelves into the beſt poſture of defence. The gentleman who brings this intelligence left Elizabeth Town yeſterday morning, and tells us that on Monday the committee of that town and county met, and agreed to raiſe one thouſand men immediately, to aſſiſt in the defence of New York againſt any attack that may be made upon them.

We are further aſſured that there are thirty thouſand men enrolled in the province of Pennſylvania, determined to protect the congreſs, in caſe any attempt ſhould be made to diſperſe them.

Extract of a letter from *Roxbury*, dated *April* 28.

"*Notwithſtanding your many neglects, notwithſtanding my many avocations, I once more ſalute you,* jacta eſt elea. *What folly could induce general Gage to act a part ſo fatal to Britain. Is it all over with them. Their withering laurels will ſoon be plucked from their brows by the rapacious Bourbon. I pity the madneſs which effected their deſtruction. You have, no doubt, been informed of the affair of laſt Wedneſday. It is not truly amazing, that ſuch a body of regulars ſo thoroughly appointed, with artillery, &c. ſhould be defeated, and put to flight, by a handful of raw, undiſciplined peaſants? We have loſt but* 41, *and but few, not exceeding* 10, *wounded; they have near* 300 *killed, wounded and miſſing. Our countrymen ſwarm to our defence from all quarters. We are buſily organizing our troops, and ſhall ſoon have a well conſtructed army in the field of* 30,000 *men. Gage and his troops are immured within the walls of Boſton; and, what is a delay to our ſatisfaction, our friends are entrapped by them. We have ſome hopes they will be liberated this day. General Gage has propoſed, upon their ſurrendering their arms, that they may march out. They ſurrendered their arms yeſterday.*

"*Poor Quincy, alas! he is no more; he returned to his native country, preſſed the beloved ſoil, and died. We did not ſee him; he breathed his laſt, the night before laſt, at Cape Anne.*

"*We have had an expreſs, by the way of Connecticut, encloſing tranſcripts from letters ſent lately to New York; ſuch a vile ſyſtem of* SLAVERY *is preparing for us, as might make a Domitian bluſh. Thank God, our enemies will aſſuredly be defeated.*"

The governor of North Carolina has forbid, by proclamation, any delegates from that province attending the general congreſs, which, however, is not likely to have any effect.

By the beſt accounts of the late action, and the moſt accurate calculation, it appears that, conſidering the number engaged on each ſide, the fire of the Americans did, at leaſt, four times as much execution as that of the regulars.

Notwithſtanding the numerous expreſſes ſent out to ſtop the country people from going down to Boſton upon the late alarm, the numbers which really marched to Roxbury, Cambridge, and Charleſtown, amounted to near 40,000, about 30,000 of whom remained there laſt Friday.

It is ſaid the Britiſh troops in Boſton have done playing the *Yankee* tune, and give the Americans a great character for humanity and courage.

The general aſſembly of this colony have appointed Thurſday the 11th inſtant a day of faſting and prayer throughout this colony.

WILLIAMSBURG.

FRIDAY afternoon, 4 o'clock. We are informed, by a gentleman who is juſt arrived here from Philadelphia, that at a meeting of upwards of 6000 quakers in that city, on a motion made, "whether they ſhould join in the general cauſe with reſpect to the late unhappy differences, and take up arms in defence of American liberty," there were only 26 diſſentients.------We are alſo told that the people of that profeſſion, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are very active in raiſing contributions for the ſupport of thoſe great and noble ſufferers, the brave, and, we hope, invincible Boſtonians.

Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN arrived in Philadelphia, from London, on the 6th of this inſtant.

The general aſſembly of Connecticut have paſſed an act for the immediate raiſing and paying ſix regiments of ſoldiers.

By this day's papers from the northward we learn that there are two ſhips of war lying off Newport, Rhode Iſland, the captains of which threaten to fire on the town if a man goes out to the aſſiſtance of our moſt unhappy brethren at Boſton.

It likewiſe appears that the troops and men of war are deſtined for New York, to cut off all communication between the northern and ſouthern colonies.

A gentleman in England concludes a letter, of a very late date, in the following words: "If you perſevere in your non-importation and non-exportation agreement, in leſs than twelve months you will become compleat conquerors; if you break, then you become ſlaves, not to *one* tyrant, but to *five hundred.*"

We underſtand that *private* letters are received in this city, which inform that the troops at Boſton were *exceedingly* juſtifiable as to their conduct on a late alarming occaſion, and that there would not have been the leaſt bloodſhed, had not the *impertinence* and *ill behaviour* of the provincials urged them to take up arms in their *own defence.* The printer will not be ſo indecent as to declare that the authors of theſe letters *lie*; but this he will venture to ſay, that they have not only contradicted almoſt every printer on this continent, but alſo the accounts given by gentlemen, of the ſtricteſt probity and veracity, from every intelligent quarter.

In the New York Journal is the following account of the late action near Boſton, ſaid to be well authenticated: 49 marines and 63 ſoldiers killed; 103 wounded; 215 killed, wounded, and miſſing; 2 waggons loaded with proviſions, &c. &c. taken from the regulars, and the waggoners killed. 35 provincials killed and miſſing; 4 houſes and 1 barn burnt at Lexington; 50 or 60 barrels of flour deſtroyed at Concord; 2 gun carriages burnt.

Patriotiſm, throughout the whole of the northern colonies, according to the laſt advices, never, in any age, ſhone ſo conſpicuous as at preſent.

The New Hampſhire congreſs have voted and are raiſing their quota of men, for the defence of the colonies.

The 28th ult. general Gage let about 30 men come out of Boſton, and then ſhut the gate. It remains uncertain when they will be permitted to leave the town.

Papers from London as late as the 29th of March are received, but contain nothing of very material import. The parliament has not determined on any matter more than what was inſerted in the laſt Virginia gazettes.

Errata. In Lectum Iri, of laſt week, line 32, for principle, read principles; in the ſame line dele *not.* Line 62, for verce, read virce.

THE counties of whoſe tithables, liſts, or certificates of the members, for the year 1774, have not yet come to my hands, are *Auguſta, Amherſt, Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Cheſterfield, Culpeper, Elizabeth City, Eſſex, Fairfax, Fincaſtle, Goochland, Hampſhire, Hanover, Henrico, King George, Loudoun, Louiſa, Lunenburg, Nanſemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Orange, Prince Edward, Prince George, Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Suſſex, Warwick,* and *Weſtmoreland,* with the liſts of ſome counties. Their accounts againſt the public were not ſent.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

NORFOLK, *April* 6, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the purchaſe of Mr. *Brown*'s ſhare in the printing office eſtabliſhed in this borough, and by the diſſolution of the late concern of *William Duncan* and company, the ſubſcriber has become a principal proprietor, and ſole manager, of the preſs, and humbly ſolicits the favour of the public towards an undertaking, which, if properly conducted, may prove of general advantage. Many have been the difficulties with which the buſineſs of this preſs has hitherto been obſtructed. The ſubſcriber enters upon the office encumbered with the bad effects of thoſe difficulties, which, however, he will make it his ſtudy to remove, and flatters himſelf with the proſpect of ſucceſs. He need not mention the peculiar advantages his ſituation affords for an undertaking of this nature, in the firſt trading town in the colony, where the earlieſt intelligence can be procured from abroad, and a conſtant communication maintained, by means of the rivers, with all parts of this well watered dominion, ſo that his moſt diſtant ſubſcribers, he truſts, will never have cauſe to complain of any remiſſneſs in forwarding their papers.

By a ſteady attention to variety and novelty, he hopes to furniſh amuſement to his readers, while a careful collection of the uſeful and inſtructive adds profit to their pleaſure.

An impartial detail of public tranſactions, with ſuch compoſitions as may be conducive to the welfare of his country, or throw any light on the important objects that engroſs the attention of all ranks of people in theſe unhappy times, ſhall meet a ready publication. Advertiſements, articles of news, eſſays, and whatever elſe may be proper for a weekly paper, will be thankfully received, and duly inſerted.

The greateſt care ſhall be taken to diſtribute the papers in the ſpeedieſt method, and to give every ſatisfaction to the public. The ſubſcriber cannot conclude without again requeſting the encouragement of a colony always deſirous to promote every undertaking of general utility. With great reſpect, he ſubſcribes himſelf, the public's devoted and moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN HUNTER HOLT.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the ſign of the CUP *and* CROWN, *the ſouth eaſt corner of* Market *and* Gay *ſtreets, and oppoſite Meſſieurs* Uſher, Rowe, *and company's ſtore, formerly Mr.* Little's *coffeehouſe, in* Baltimore *town,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for ſale a neat and elegant ASSORTMENT of PLATE and JEWELLERY, conſiſting of the following articles, viz. ſilver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cans, punch ſtrainers, cream ewers, caſtors, ſalts and ſalt glaſſes, coaſters, ſoup ſpoons, punch ſpoons, table and tea ſpoons, ſugar tongs, ſilver ſhoe, knee, ſtock, and breaſt buckles, plated ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, maccaroni ſhoe buckles, faſhionable diamond, topaz, emerald, ſaphir, amethiſt, and garnet mens and womens rings, moco paſte, foil ſtone, and plain gold ditto, plain gold and gilt broaches, garnet and paſte fancy work ditto, ſet in gold and ſilver, garnet, paſte, and plain gold maſon broaches, and medals, neatly engraved, brown and white chryſtal ſleeve buttons, ſet in gold, moco, garnet, and pebble ditto, plain and flowered gold ditto, chryſtal, paſte, and foyl ſtone ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, plain gold ſtock buckles, chryſtal, mocho, Scotch pebble, paſte and glaſs ſleeve buttons in ſilver, gold, ſilver, gilt, and pinchbeck ſeals and trinkets, ſilver and ſteal watch chains, tortoiſeſhell and horn combs, neatly ſet with paſte and marquiſet, ſilver and ſhagreen watches, watch keys, red Morocco pocket books, with and without inſtruments, ſilver ſpurs, with chains, plated ditto, with and without chains, ſilver and ſilver gilt whiſtle coral and bells, white and red foil, hair lockets, ſet in gold and fancy work, paſte and marquiſet necklaces and ear rings, garnet and paſte ear rings, draw plates, ſilver and ſteel ſtopped thimbles, pincuſhion hoops and chains, wax necklace and ear rings, wax and paſte pins, hair ſprigs, a variety of faſhionable ſtay pins, ſilver hafted knives and forks in caſes, ladies huſſiffs, with and without inſtruments, billiard balls, gold ſcales and weights, properly regulated. Alſo cutteau du chaſſe hangers, ſmall ſwords and piſtols of all ſorts, true and falſe ſtones of all ſorts, crucibles, chapes and tongs, binding wire, borax, rotten ſtone, pumice ſtone, ſaltpetre, allum, and a variety of other articles, for the uſe of ſilverſmiths.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old gold, ſilver, lace, and watches.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on the* 10th *day of* Auguſt *next,*

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eaſily be made, having the advantage of a ſtream running through it, and a good mill ſeat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſale, the remainder in twelve months, giving ſecurity.

tdſ NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

I HAVE taken up, in *Pittſylvania*, a negro man, named TOM, who ſays he belongs to *William M'Kentire*, in *North Carolina, Duplan* county: He is an outlandiſh fellow, though can ſpeak pretty good *Engliſh*, appears to be about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well ſet, with a few of his own country marks in his face, and ſays he has been a ſailor. He has on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an oznabrig ſhirt, a country made hat, and a pair of old ſtockings. The owner may get him by applying to the ſubſcriber. My reaſon for taking this method to inform the public is, becauſe the county gaol is ſo torn to pieces that it will not hold him. (3) RICHARD BROWN.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, a large bay horſe, neither docked nor branded, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a black mane, and a remarkable buſhy tail, which appears very much like a ſtallion's, both hind feet white, with a black lock of hair on each footlock; he paces and trots very aukwardly, and was formerly the property of Mr. *Richard Booker*, who purchaſed him of Mr. *Hill*. I have heard of his being about Mr. *Benjamin Weldon*'s plantation. Whoever delivers him ſhall be handſomely rewarded by 3 WILLIAM BLAND.

TAKEN up, by the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover* county, near the *Fork Church*, a red and white pied ſteer, about 2 or 3 years old, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 5s.

JOHN DAY.

TAKEN up, in *December* laſt, a black horſe, about 15 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, and a ſmall piece of his right ear is cut out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

JAMES WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a dark bay horſe, about 9 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and his hind feet are white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. CHARLES HESTER.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, near the *Ragged Mountain*, a black ſtone colt, about 2 years old laſt ſpring, neither docked nor branded, 4 feet 2 inches high; his hind feet are white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s. JOHN RAILSBACK.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a bay mare, about 6 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O C, has a large white ſpot on the top of her mane, and near her weathers, with ſeveral others on her legs and the fore parts of her body. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. () JAMES MITCHAM.

POETS CORNER.

A PROPHECY *of the future* GLORY *of* AMERICA.

TO years far diſtant, and to ſcenes more bright,
Along the vale of time extend thy ſight,
Where hours, and days, and years, from yon bright pole,
Wave following wave, in long ſucceſſion roll;
There ſee in pomp, for ages without end,
The GLORIES of the WESTERN WORLD aſcend.
See this bleſt LAND in her bright morn appears,
Wak'd from dead ſlumbers of ſix thouſand years,
While clouds of darkneſs vail'd each cheering ray,
To ſavage beaſts and ſavage men a prey;
Fair FREEDOM now her enſigns bright diſplays,
And peace and plenty bleſs the golden days.
In mighty pomp AMERICA ſhall riſe,
Her GLORIES ſpreading to the boundleſs ſkies;
Of ev'ry fair, ſhe boaſts th' aſſembled charms,
The queen of empires, and the nurſe of arms.
See where her HEROES mark their glorious way,
Arm'd for the fight, and blazing on the day;
Blood ſtains their ſteps, and o'er the conqu'ring plain,
'Mid fighting thouſands, and 'mid thouſands ſlain,
Their eager ſwords promiſcuous carnage blend,
And ghaſtly deaths their raging courſe attend;
Her mighty pow'r the ſubject world ſhall ſee,
For laurell'd conqueſt waits her high degree.
See her bold veſſels ruſhing to the main,
Catch the ſwift gales, and ſweep the wat'ry plain,
Or, led by commerce, at the merchant's door
Unlade the treaſures of each diſtant ſhore,
Or, arm'd with thunder, on the guilty foe
Ruſh big with death, and aim th' impending blow,
Bid ev'ry realm, that hears the trump of fame,
Quake at the diſtant terror of her name.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *town, on the* 25th *inſtant* (May) *at the ſhop of the deceaſed doctor* John Walker,

A COMPLEAT ſet of SHOP UTENSILS, SURGEON and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, together with the MEDICINES and BOOKS of the ſaid deceaſed. The time of credit will be made known at the ſale by

2 THOMAS SIMPSON, adminiſtrator.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1775.

I INTEND FOR THE WEST INDIES SOON.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, near *Charles City* courthouſe, on the 28th of *March*, a dun coloured bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, not branded, and is well gaited, was in good order when ſhe went away. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS to any perſon who will bring her to me in ſaid county, or to *Gideon Ratliff* in *Williamſburg*.

WILLIAM RATLIFF, ſenior.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

BEING appointed to collect the debts due to the eſtate of the late Mrs. CLEMENTINA RIND, deceaſed, I deſire all thoſe indebted, whoſe conveniency it may not ſuit to be here at the next meeting of the merchants, to be ſo obliging as to ſend the money by ſome merchant, or other perſon, who will attend at that time, and a proper account and receipt ſhall be returned by the ſame hand to them, by their humble ſervant, JACOB BRUCE.

N. B. The amount of Mrs. RIND's paper, from the firſt to her death, is thirteen ſhillings and ſix pence.

At a VESTRY *held for* NORTHFARNHAM *pariſh the* 21ſt *day of* April, 1775, *preſent*, *John Smith*, *John Tarpley*, *Nicholas Flood*, *William Peachey*, *Le Roy Peachey*, *Le Roy Griffin*, *William Smith*, *Charles M'Carty*, *Hudſon Muſe*, *William Colſton*, *gentlemen*.

WHEREAS a report hath been induſtriouſly but falſely circulated, through this colony, by ſome artful and deſigning people, to ſerve their ſelfiſh purpoſes, that the cure of this pariſh, at preſent vacant, by the death of the late incumbent Mr. *Mackay*, is not to be filled up by any other perſon than by Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay*, the ſon of the late incumbent; in order therefore to undeceive the people who may have given credit to ſuch falſe reports, the veſtry of the ſaid pariſh having this day met, do deſire that the churchwardens cauſe to be immediately publiſhed in the churchyard and in the *Virginia* gazettes, as ſoon as may be convenient, an advertiſement to contradict the ſaid report, and to give public notice that the cure of the ſaid pariſh is ſtill vacant, and that the veſtry of the ſaid pariſh would not be ſo wanting to their duty, nor ſo unmindful of their charge, as to keep the pariſh vacant for ſuch a number of years, as muſt neceſſarily paſs over before the ſaid Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay* will be of a proper age to receive ordination to qualify himſelf to diſcharge the office of a clergyman.

2 LE ROY PEACHEY, HUDSON MUSE, } churchwardens.

THE treaſurer, truſtees, and ſubſcribers, to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, collected laſt *Sunday*, from the two audiences, £. 10 5 3, for which they beg leave to return their thanks to the generous contributors. On the day following they ordered £. 81 to be diſtributed among five widows and the orphans of ſix clergymen, and appointed officers for the enſuing year, namely, the reverend Meſſieurs *John Camm*, treaſurer, *Adam Smyth*, *Thomas Field*, *William Harriſon*, *Alexander White*, *Henry Skyring*, and *Samuel Klug*, truſtees, *Thomas Davis*, junior, morning, and *Samuel Sheild*, evening preacher.

(2) JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

FOR SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL; he is full 15 hands 3 inches high, and remarkable for his ſtrength and beauty of form, being, in every reſpect, worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree, in the hand writing and ſigned by ſir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel*'s performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England*, *Eclipſe* excepted. He is remarkable ſure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or roads. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known to any perſon, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, eſquire, in *Weſtmoreland* county.

ROBERDEAU AND JACKSON

HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR NEW DISTILLERY, IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, ON THE RIVER POTOWMACK, IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA RUM,

WHICH they engage to be equal in quality, ſtrength, agreeableneſs of ſmell, and good flavour, to any made on this continent. They will be much obliged to the venders of that article for their cuſtom, which they hope to merit, as well by the goodneſs of their RUM, the moderate profit they deſign to ſell at, as their conſtant endeavour to give general ſatiſfaction.

⁂ They propoſe to ſell for caſh only, or country produce, delivered at the DISTILLERY.

NORFOLK, *May* 2, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to us are deſired to ſettle their accounts with Mr. *Alexander Moſeley*, who is appointed to the management of the concern ſince the death of Mr. *John Wilkins*, and as many accounts have long been ſtanding, we expect ſpeedy ſettlement.

PHRIPP, TAYLOR, and company.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, or otherwiſe on the place, on Saturday the* 17th *of* June *next*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James* river, in the lower end of *Amherſt* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a ſhad fiſhery, alſo a quarry of limeſtone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land ſufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houſes thereon. Alſo for SALE, on the place, on the *Tueſday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Iſland*, and adjoining the land at *Woodſon*'s ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared ſufficient to work about 10 hands. The ſaid tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both theſe tracts are beautiful ſituations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no perſon will venture to purchaſe either of the above tracts without firſt viewing it; therefore it is needleſs to ſay any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of ſale, and bond, with good ſecurity, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or ſoldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in [illegible] of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Chriſtmas next.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Daniel, *deceaſed, will be* SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 22d *inſtant* (May) *being* Middleſex *court day, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day*,

ALL his LOTS and HOUSES in the town of *Urbanna*, where he kept public houſe, and is very conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe, being next houſe to the cuſtomhouſe, and oppoſite the courthouſe. At the ſame time will be ſold all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, moſt of it new and good, a quantity of BACON, two HORSES, and a SINGLE CHAIR. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above twenty ſhillings, on giving bond and ſecurity. Long credit will be given for the lots and houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe them before the day of ſale may apply to

3 GEORGE DANIEL, ROBERT DANIEL, } executors.

⁂ A quantity of WINE, RUM, and BEER, will be ſold at the ſame time, and credit given till the 1ſt day of *November* next, on giving bond and ſecurity, as aforeſaid. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known before the day of ſale; and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment.

To all SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, *and other* OFFICERS, *within the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA.

FREDERICK county, to wit.

WHEREAS *James Thompſon*, alias *Dixon*, did, on the 3d of *April*, make oath before me, *Iſaac Zane*, gentleman, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, that he received a certain piece of coin, commonly called a doublon, of baſe metal, from *John Cunningham*; and whereas there is good reaſon to ſuſpect that the ſaid *John Cunningham* treaſonably made and paſſed the ſame, and has ſince fled, and is not yet apprehended; therefore I command you, in his majeſty's name, that you and every of you, in your ſeveral and reſpective precincts, ſearch diligently for the ſaid *John Cunningham*, and to make hue and cry after him, from town to town, and from county to county, as well by horſemen as footmen, and if you ſhall find the ſaid *John Cunningham*, that then you ſhall immediately apprehend and bring him before ſome juſtice of the peace of the county where he ſhall be taken, to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and ſeal, this 4th day of *April*, 1775.

ISAAC ZANE.

⁂ The above named *John Cunningham* is about 23 years of age, born in *Ireland*, and is a blackſmith by trade. He is well made, and had on, when he went away, a red ſpotted ſwan ſkin waiſtcoat, old brown coat and breeches, old hat, ſtockings, and ſhoes, and generally reſided on or near the *South Weſt Marſh*, in the county aforeſaid.

3

LOST by the ſubſcribers, living in *Auguſta*, the 14th of *April*, between *John Baggott's* and the *Fall Hill*, in *Fredericksburg*, a BOOK, with a large quantity of bonds and receipts in it, a bond upon *Henry Quarles*, of *King William*, for 15l. a bond on *Holt Richeſon*, of *King William*, for 12l. a bond upon *Benjamin Elliott*, of *King William*, for 12l. a bond upon *Thomas Tignar*, for 5l. a bond upon *Quilley Tignar*, of *King and Queen*, for 5l. a bond upon *James Heckley*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 10l. a bond upon *Martain Welch*, for 9l. a bond on *Mary Solcban*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 16l. a bond on *Philip Lipſcomb*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 25l. and a bond upon *John Glaſſcock*, of *Frederick*, for 26l. We do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds; alſo from paying any monies due to us to any others, without aſſerted by us, as there are ſeveral bonds that we cannot recollect at this time.

2* ROBERT CREVENS, WILLIAM MUNE.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to *Joſeph Carver*, of *Louiſa* county, for the ſum of 19l. 10s. in conſequence of his verbal promiſe of letting me have 296 acres of land; but on application to the ſurveyor, I was informed that there were only 197; therefore this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to comply with it.

3 JOHN WADE.

THE NOTED HORSE

PARTNER,

LATELY the property of colonel *Thomas Mann Randolph*, in high perfection, ſtands at my houſe, on *Rowanty* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 16 miles from *Peterſburg*, to cover mares at a guinea the leap, or five pounds the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged by the payment of three guineas, on or before the firſt day of *October* next. Entertainment for gentlemens ſervants, and good paſturage gratis. I ſhall take the utmoſt care of mares, but will not be anſwerable for any which may get away.

3 ROBERT SKIPWITH.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from *Smithfield*, about the middle of laſt *January*, a ſmall black mare, not branded, has a very ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and is ſuppoſed to be with foal. Whoever will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, in *Smithfield*, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows.

3 GEORGE HALL.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe. t f CARTER BRAXTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Amherſt* county, about the latter end of *February* laſt, a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROBIN, about 45 years of age, is nearly 6 feet high, well made, of a yellowiſh complexion, a thin viſage, ſeveral of his fore teeth are out, and is ſomewhat deaf. He formerly belonged to colonel *Warner Lewis*, of *Glouceſter* county, where it is probable he will attempt to go, as he was lately taken up near *Richmond* town, and made his eſcape from the perſon who was bringing him home, near *Goochland* courthouſe. All maſters of ſhips, and other perſons, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or conveying him out of the colony. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows, to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid ſlave to me, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again.

3 W. CABELL.

The SUBSCRIBER *has for* SALE

A FEW CHOICE

INDENTED SERVANTS.

THOMAS SMITH.

RUN away in *March* laſt a *Virginia* born negro fellow named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much ſcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with ſome waggoner, and agree to be ſold in ſome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

⁂ All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Gentwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.